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ABSTRACT

This document is made up of Agenda item 62--Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General; and Agenda item 92--The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development. Agenda item 62 included: an introduction; action taken by member states to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and given the opportunity of playing their part in the implementation and protection of human rights; and seminars within the framework of the program of advisory services in the field of human rights. Agenda item 92 contains a brief note by the Secretary-General and The Report of the Third Committee. In the draft resolutions, amendments, and recommendations it was agreed that youth need to accept the values of peace and humanism, while rejecting philosophies contrary to these ends. (SD)

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Agenda items 62 and 92

ANNEXES

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

Agenda item 62:* Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 92:* The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development

CONTENTS

Document No.	*Title*	*Page*
A/7662	Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General	1
A/7680/Rev.1	The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development: note by the Secretary-General	5
A/7724	Report of the Third Committee	5
Action taken by the General Assembly		12
Check list of documents		12

* For the discussion of these items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Third Committee*, 1650th to 1661st meetings; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 1792nd meeting.

** This question was also discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session under agenda item 62.

DOCUMENT A/7662

Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Secretary-General

[*Original text: French*]
[*20 September 1969*]

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution XX entitled: "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" which was adopted at its twenty-fifth plenary meeting on 12 May 1968,[1] the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968 called upon States to ensure that all means of education should be employed to promote among youth respect for human dignity and for equal rights of all men and all peoples without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith, and to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for social life, to stimulate its interest in the problems of the changing world, and to secure for it an ever-growing and active share in the life and in the development of society.

2. On 19 December 1968, at its 1748th plenary meeting, at the conclusion of its consideration of agenda item 62 (*b*) concerning the Conference, the General Assembly adopted, on the report of the Third Committee,[2] resolution 2447 (XXIII) which was also entitled "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms".

3. In that resolution, the General Assembly noted resolution XX of the Conference and the appeal made by the Conference to States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for, and stimulate its interest in, the creation of a better society. It endorsed the appeal made by the Conference to States to ensure that all means of education should be employed so that youth might develop in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man, and it likewise endorsed the recommendations made in that connexion by the Conference in its resolution XX, to States and international organizations.

4. In its resolution 2447 (XXIII), the General Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

5. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

(*a*) to arrange from time to time for an exchange of information on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and given the opportunity of playing their part in the implementation and proteciton of human rights;

(*b*) to organize, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in co-operation with interested Governments, seminars with the participation of persons specially

[1] See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 15.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 62, document A/7433, paras. 95-101 and 157.

SP 000 364

qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders;

(*c*) to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on action taken in implementation of resolution 2447 (XXIII).

6. This report, which is being submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the General Assembly's request, contains an account of action taken in implementation of the above-mentioned resolution.

II. Action taken by Member States to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and given the opportunity of playing their part in the implementation and protection of human rights

7. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII), operative paragraph 4, the Secretary-General addressed to Member States on 6 March 1969 a note verbale in which he drew their attention to the General Assembly's request that an exchange of information should be arranged from time to time, under the auspices of the Secretariat, on action taken by Member States in their efforts to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and given the opportunity of playing their part in the implementation and protection of human rights. In order to carry out the task entrusted to him by the General Assembly in resolution 2447 (XXIII), the Secretary-General requested Member States to provide him with the relevant information and expressed the wish to receive that information not later than 30 June 1969, so that it could be incorporated in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

8. As of 15 September 1969, twenty-eight Member States—Argentina, Barbados, Brazil,[3] Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Romania, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America[3]—had provided the information requested by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII). This information is annexed to the mimeographed version of the present report. Information furnished to the Secretary-General after 15 September 1969 will be circulated in an addendum to the report.[4]

III. Action taken by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights

9. In operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) the Economic and Social Council was requested "to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms".

10. At the resumed forty-fifth session of the Council, the Secretary-General drew attention to resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session or recommended for adoption by one of its Main Committees and which appeared to require consideration by the Council.[5]

11. The latter category included a draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee[6] and which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 2447 (XXIII). The Secretary-General quoted the relevant paragraph of the draft resolution and recommended that the Council should, at its resumed forty-fifth session, transmit the text adopted by the General Assembly to the Commission on Human Rights.

12. At its resumed forty-fifth session the Council decided, at its 1576th meeting on 19 December 1968, to refer General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) to the Commission.

13. The Commission on Human Rights had before it at its twenty-fifth session an agenda item entitled "Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms (resolution 2447 (XXIII) of the General Assembly and decision taken at the 1576th meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 19 December 1968)".

14. Austria, Chile, Finland and India submitted a draft resolution[7] to the Commission.

15. During the discussion of the item at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, members agreed in their recognition of the particular importance and urgency of the question. The Commission was only able to devote a short time to it at that session and considered that it did not have sufficient material for the thorough study it should have made under General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII). The Commission considered that it could, however, take the necessary steps to start the study and define its general direction. The four-power draft resolution, expressing that desire, therefore elicited unanimous support.

16. In the course of the discussion at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, many speakers referred to the unrest afflicting modern youth practically all over the world, and inquired into its possible causes and remedies. Some called it a spontaneous, many-sided and almost universal revolt phenomenon and feared that in some cases disturbance might lead to violence. Various speakers saw in it a form of rebellion against the materialism of a consuming society and a developing police State, a reaction against an inhuman world where principles contradicted realities, the expression of a need for renewal and authenticity, or indeed an access of awareness and an affirmation of the rights of youth.

17. Some representatives held that stress should be laid on youth participation since they discerned among the complex causes of the unrest a common factor in the desire of youth to participate more fully in political, economic, social and cultural affairs, both nationally and internationally, and to intervene in decisions which affected them directly.

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[3] In addition to their replies, the Governments of Brazil and United States of America also sent documents containing supplementary information on the question referred to in General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII). These documents may be consulted by representatives in the Secretariat.

[4] Information received from Australia, China, Norway, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Venezuela was subsequently circulated as document A/7662/Add.1.

[5] E/L.1243, part I.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 62, document A/7433, para. 157, draft resolutionVII.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, para. 498.

18. Some members of the Commission pointed out that youth filled an increasingly larger place in the national life of countries because of its numbers and potential. In the developing countries, in particular, a large proportion of the population was under twenty-one. Everywhere, particularly through the lowering of the voting age, the political power of youth was growing. Nevertheless, economic conditions often aroused in youth anxiety for its future. The opinion was expressed in the Commission that the employment problem was largely at the root of the present student confrontation.

19. It was emphasized during the discussion of the item that, whereas some young persons opposed progress, at any rate in certain forms, others worked to promote it. It was pointed out that the behaviour of youth was not only negative, and it was thought that attention should be given to its constructive aspects, such as the progressive youth movements which acted positively in defence of the interests of youth all over the world and of the cause of peace and international understanding. It was considered important to ensure that those movements were neither hindered nor repressed.

20. The Commission generally considered that by any reckoning the present upsurge expressed a healthy enthusiasm and vigour which ought to be guided in a positive direction. Thus, it was pointed out that youth could play a most effective part as an agent for the promotion of human rights. In face of the infringements of human rights, to which youth was by nature sensitive, perpetrated in the modern world, the moment seemed particularly opportune for engaging the attention of youth and channelling its action. It was also said that in their awareness young people refused to be satisfied with theoretical and verbal solutions but demanded concrete action.

21. It was declared that in order to obtain the desired results it was necessary to make education encourage among youth respect for the ideals of peace, tolerance and friendship between peoples in the spirit of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965. Youth must also be taught to reject ideologies founded on colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and nazism, since those ideologies lead to flagrant and massive violations of human rights. Other delegations said that youth should not merely reject such ideologies but should actively combat them. Some members said that educational programmes could be usefully based on international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Some representatives felt that in considering the development of personality mentioned in General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) it was obviously necessary to forbid any interpretation of those words to mean an exaltation of the nazi or racist lust for power.

22. The representatives who took part in the discussion emphasized that the Commission should adopt a realistic approach to the study requested of it and deal with the problem in a practical way in co-operation with all the bodies or organizations concerned. The view was expressed that directives should not merely be given to youth, but that a dialogue should be encouraged with young people. Reference was made to the importance of seminars in that respect. It was suggested that the Commission might also consider whether the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should not be modified to give youth a place in its own right and not merely, as was at present the case in articles 25 and 26, in the context of the family and of education. In addition, it was pointed out that on the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission there were other items, such as the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, which directly concerned certain categories of young people and therefore those items were not to be neglected.

23. Attention was drawn to the need for concerted action in that field in the interest of maximum effectiveness. Within the framework of the technical commissions whose activities were co-ordinated by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, as well as the Commission on Human Rights, was already dealing with certain aspects of the problem. In addition, it was pointed out that the contributions which the regional economic commissions might make were not to be neglected. The Commission on the Status of Women was also involved, in view of the important role of women throughout the whole educational process. With regard to the whole range of activities relating to youth undertaken by all the organizations operating within the framework of the United Nations, it was felt that the Council should seek ways of better co-ordinating those activities which were specifically concerned with education on human rights questions and those which, on a more general plane, were designed to meet the needs and aspirations of youth.

24. At the 1037th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization stated that UNESCO, which since its foundation had devoted a large part of its efforts to the education of youth in the respect for human rights, would give its full support to the Commission in the task which it had been invited to undertake. The proposed study entailed a delimitation of the problems to be examined and a definition of the terms "youth" and "education" contained in resolution XX adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and in General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII). According to the UNESCO representative, the term "youth" should not be interpreted in too restrictive a sense so far as age groups were concerned; the same applied to the concept of education which, in the context of modern life, tended to be considered as a continuous, integrated process which was carried on beyond and outside the normal school curriculum. As to the scope of the study to be undertaken, the General Assembly resolution invited the Commission to go beyond a mere recapitulation of what was at present being done in that field and to arrive at a recommendation on what should be done. On the subject of the concept of youth, the UNESCO representative drew the Commission's attention, as being of possible use to it in its task, to a very general classification of the different elements of which youth was composed, which had been proposed in the Report on Youth[8] submitted to the UNESCO General Conference at its fifteenth session. He observed that the teaching

[8] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, document 15 C/65 rev., dated 21 October 1968.

of human rights had not yet been given very high priority in the world as a whole. The main difficulties encountered derived, in his view, from the lack of preparation of teachers and educators and from the shortage of suitable teaching materials. To help interested Governments to introduce such teaching in their school programmes, UNESCO was making qualified experts available to them upon their request. In addition, the teaching of human rights presented problems of teaching and psychological methods. Certain principles had already been formulated and some methods had been tried out successfully, thus enabling useful conclusions to be reached in that respect. UNESCO had, moreover, been preparing since 1951, in co-operation with representative organizations of the teaching profession, studies and surveys designed to determine which methods should be followed in the teaching of that subject, and the results of those research activities had been published in various pamphlets which had been given wide circulation. It should be noted, in addition, that the International Conference on Public Education had adopted, at its thirty-first session in July 1968, a recommendation which provided, in particular, that education in international understanding and respect for human rights should be conceived and organized as an integral part of school studies, each discipline effectively contributing, by appropriate means, to a general co-ordinated and continuous programme which should be developed from year to year. Finally, UNESCO was planning to draw up an international instrument, in the form of a convention or recommendation, which would deal with the actual content which should be given to education for promoting love of peace, international understanding and respect for human rights. Apart from its research activities, UNESCO was also playing a direct role in the teaching of human rights. It had, for example, established as early as 1952 teaching programmes dealing with both international understanding and human rights, which were now applied by several hundreds of schools in more than fifty countries. At the university level, where action up to the present had been mainly directed towards promoting the teaching of international law, consideration should now be given to special teaching programmes on human rights. Human rights teaching at all levels should be complemented by extra-mural activities, which provided a large number of young people with the only opportunity they had to familiarize themselves with the subject. Those activities, which took on extremely varied forms—youth clubs and centres, peoples' universities, trade unions, etc.—should be adapted to meet the needs of the categories of young people participating in them and to take account of the particular conditions in each country. The UNESCO representative said in conclusion that if it was recognized that the education of young people was one of the indispensable conditions for achieving respect for human rights and for the development of youth, it should also be recognized that any education would be meaningless and of doubtful value if those in authority did not make real efforts to put the principles which were being taught into practice.

25. The Commission at its 1039th meeting adopted without opposition the four-Power draft resolution, as orally revised during the debate.

26. Resolution 20 (XXV), entitled "Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms", adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

[*For the text of the resolution, see* Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, *document E/4621, p. 193.*]

27. At its forty-sixth session the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session.[9]

28. The Council, in resolution 1425 (XLVI), adopted on 6 June 1969, took note of the report of the Commission.

29. In pursuance of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission, the Secretary-General in a letter of 14 July 1969 requested the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to transmit to him the report requested by the Commission and expressed the wish that the report should reach him not later than 15 November 1969, so that it could be circulated to the Commission some time before the opening of its twenty-sixth session.

30. In two notes verbales dated 22 July 1969, one addressed to Member States which had supplied information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) and one addressed to Member States which had not done so, the Secretary-General referred, *inter alia*, to operative paragraph 4 of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission and requested all Member States to forward to him not later than 15 October 1969 information on educational measures taken by them to ensure the development of the personality of youth and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

31. In accordance with the provisions of the same operative paragraph of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 22 July 1969, also requested information from States which were not Members of the United Nations but were members of the specialized agencies.

32. The following were also requested to supply information to the Secretary-General in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of the same resolution: the United Nations regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Council of Europe, the Arab League, the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity.

33. In accordance with the same operative paragraph of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission, the Secretary-General, by letter dated 21 July 1969, also requested information from a number of interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

IV. Seminars within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights

34. In a note verbale dated 12 August 1969 the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Governments of Member States to a number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women at their

[9] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621.

1969 sessions which had a bearing on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. He referred specifically to General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII), in which the Secretary-General was requested to organize, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in co-operation with interested Governments, seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders. He also drew attention to the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights.

35. The Secretary-General has not so far received any invitations from Member States in connexion with the organization of seminars on any of the problems relating to the question of youth and human rights.

ANNEX

Information communicated by Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII)

[*The information received from Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Romania, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, is contained in the annex to the mimeographed version of the present document.*]

DOCUMENT A/7680/REV.1

The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development

Note by the Secretary-General

[*Original text: English*]
[*26 September 1969*]

1. The item concerning the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development was placed on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI). In order to facilitate the consideration of this item by the General Assembly the Secretariat has distributed in document A/C.3/613 a preliminary report which was prepared for the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/434) and was revised in the light of the views expressed in the Commission for Social Development at its twentieth session[10] and in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session,[11] and taking into account comments and suggestions received from the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the specialized agencies concerned.

2. The following documents may also be consulted in relation to this item:

"Programmes of international action relating to youth: note by the Secretary-General";[12]

"Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General: note by the Secretary-General";[13]

"The mobilization of public opinion for the Second United Nations Development Decade";[14]

Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) entitled "Utilization of volunteers in United Nations development projects".

[10] *Ibid.*, document E/4620 and Corr.1, paras. 43-60.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3*, paras. 401-405.

[12] E/4686 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[13] E/4663.

[14] A/AC.141/L.11; see section III (*d*) on the involvement of youth.

DOCUMENT A/7724

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original text: English*]
[*23 October 1969*]

I. Introduction

1. At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 62, entitled "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General" and agenda item 92, entitled "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

2. Item 62 was placed on the agenda of the twenty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Item 92, a new item before the Assembly, was placed on its agenda in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development.

3. The Third Committee at its 1649th meeting decided to discuss these two items jointly in a single general debate, followed by the consideration of draft resolutions. The Committee discussed the items at its 1650th to 1661st meetings, held between 29 September and 8 October 1969.

4. The Committee had before it:

(*a*) A report of the Secretary-General on action taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (see above, document A/7662), including information on that subject communicated by the Governments of twenty-eight Member States[15] in accordance with resolution 2447 (XXIII);

[15] Information subsequently received from five additional Governments is contained in document A/7662/Add.1.

(*b*) A preliminary report of the Secretary-General on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development (A/C.3/613);

(*c*) Chapter IX, section I; chapter VIII, section C; and chapter XI, section I, of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603), which dealt with the two items in question;

(*d*) A note by the Secretary-General on item 92 (see above, document A/7680/Rev.1).

II. Draft resolution and amendments

5. At the 1658th meeting, a draft resolution relating to both agenda items was introduced by Cyprus on behalf of Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, India, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1660); at the 1660th meeting, a revised version of the draft was introduced by Cyprus on behalf of the sponsors mentioned above, as well as Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Iran and Sweden (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), which were subsequently joined by Austria, Ecuador and Nicaragua (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1/Add.1).

6. Amendments were submitted by Algeria (A/C.3/L.1661) to part A of the draft resolution; a revised version (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1) was later also sponsored by Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali and Zambia (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1/Add.1) and sub-amendments to the revised draft resolution were submitted by Spain (A/C.3/L.1665) and, orally, by Iraq.

7. Other amendments were submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/C.3/L.1662) to part B; the Sudan (A/C.3/L.1663) to the preamble and part A; and Italy (A/C.3/L.1664) to parts A and B. Oral amendments were submitted by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to part B; Jamaica to part B; the Netherlands to part B; the United Arab Republic to part A; and Venezuela to part B; and informal proposals were made by several other delegations.

8. The draft resolution sponsored by Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, India, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1660) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples proclaimed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965, as well as, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development,

"Recognizing the great contribution that the concern and action of youth for world peace, justice, progress and human rights can make to the realization of the goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and welcoming the views of youth on these subjects,

"Recognizing further the importance of co-ordinating the activities and programmes relating to youth among the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned,

"Noting the ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization,[16]

"Noting further the impact of the unprecedented development of science and technology on the needs and aspirations of youth,

"Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/7662 and A/C.3/613),

"Desirous of devising new methods through which the enthusiasm and the energy of youth might be more effectively directed towards the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples,

"A

"1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolution 2447 (XXIII);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General (A/7662);

"3. *Appeals* to youth to affirm solemnly its full faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter which aim at the realization of world peace, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"4. *Recommends* that full advantage be taken in 1970 in connexion with the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year to give effect to the purposes of this resolution;

"5. *Recommends further* that appropriate use be made of resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the present resolution and that in this respect a regional seminar on youth be organized if possible in 1971.

"B

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) and notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.3/613);

"2. *Recommends* that Governments formulate national youth policies in order to ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;

"3. *Further recommends* to Governments that during the Second United Nations Development Decade youth should be given an appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies engaged in various studies and programmes on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development to identify separately the problems and needs of youth in the developed and developing countries;

"5. *Urges* the early completion of the studies undertaken by the Secretary-General and by the specialized agencies concerned;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connexion with the study being prepared in accordance with

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A.*

resolution 1407 (XLVI) of the Economic and Social Council, to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations can best serve the objectives of the present resolution, in particular the measures to be taken to establish channels of contact with youth and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session."

9. The amendment submitted by Algeria (A/C.3/L.1661) called for the insertion of the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3 of part A:

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take necessary measures to:

"(*a*) Undertake with all appropriate means the education of the youth of countries still under colonial and foreign occupation in order to accelerate the exercise of the right of self-determination of their respective lands;

"(*b*) Ensure that education in the countries referred to in the above sub-paragraph shall be undertaken with full respect of national, religious and linguistic traditions of the indigenous population, and that its nature shall not be altered for political purposes;".

10. The amendment submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/C.3/L.1662) was to replace paragraph 6 of part B, by the following paragraph:

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connexion with the study being prepared in accordance with resolution 1407 (XLVI) of the Economic and Social Council, to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations can best serve the objectives of the present resolution, in particular, to consider the possibility of granting non-governmental organization status to youth assemblies with a view to achieving a better knowledge of the aspirations of youth and a better orientation of United Nations activities, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session."

11. The amendments submitted by the Sudan (A/C.3/L.1663) were to replace the second preambular paragraph, by the following text:

"*Recognizing* the important role of youth in the promotion of world peace, justice, social progress, human rights, and in the realization of the goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;"

and to add in paragraph 1 of part A, after the words "resolution 2447 (XXIII)" the words "on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular, by continuously exposing the evils of colonialism, *apartheid*, racism and neo-colonialism".

12. At the 1660th meeting, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Austria, Ecuador and Nicaragua, submitted a revised draft resolution which took into account some of the amendments submitted and informal suggestions made during the discussion. This revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling, inter alia,* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

"*Recognizing* the important role and contribution of youth in the promotion of world peace, justice, social and economic progress and human rights, and in the realization of the goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and welcoming the views of youth on these subjects,

"*Recognizing further* the importance of co-ordinating the activities and programmes relating to youth among the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned,

"*Noting* the ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization,[17]

"*Noting further* the impact of the unprecedented development of science and technology on the needs and aspirations of youth,

"*Taking into account* the responsibility of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Desirous* of devising new methods through which the enthusiasm and the energy of youth might be more effectively directed towards the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples,

"A

"1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolution 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/7662) containing the replies of Governments concerning education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and invites Governments which have not yet done so to reply thereon before the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

"3. *Appeals* to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter which aim at the realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"4. *Invites the attention* of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism and *apartheid*, thus safeguarding *inter alia*, the faith of youth in these values;

"5. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that appropriate use be made of resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the present resolution and that in this respect regional seminars on youth be organized as early as possible;

"6. *Recommends* to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the Observance of the International Education Year.

"B

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 relating to long-

[17] *Ibid.*

term policies and programmes for youth in national development and notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's preliminary report on that subject (A/C.3/613);

"2. *Recommends* that Governments formulate national youth policies in order to ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;

"3. *Further recommends* to Governments that during the Second United Nations Development Decade, youth and youth organizations should be given an appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies engaged in various studies and programmes on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development to identify separately the problems and needs of youth in the developed and developing countries and suggest possible solutions accordingly;

"5. *Invites the attention* of Governments, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to the need for ensuring to youth equality of opportunity both in the access to education at all levels and to employment;

"6. *Urges* the early completion of the studies on youth being undertaken by the Secretary-General, in particular the study being prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) and those included in the work programmes of the specialized agencies concerned;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connexion with the study referred to in paragraph 6 above, to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations can best serve the objectives of the present resolution, in particular the measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as early as possible.

13. The amendments of the Sudan (A/C.3/L.1663) to the second preambular paragraph and to paragraph 1 of part A of the original draft resolution were withdrawn at the 1660th meeting.

Amendments to part A of the revised draft resolution

14. The amendment of Italy (A/C.3/L.1664, para.1), introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to insert in paragraph 1, between the words "resolution" and "2447 (XXIII)" the words "2445 (XXIII) and resolution".

15. The revised amendment introduced by Algeria at the 1660th meeting (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1) and later co-sponsored by the Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali and Zambia (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1/Add.1) called for the insertion of the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3 of part A:

"3. *Affirms* that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to:

"(*a*) Promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the exercise of their right of self-determination, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"(*b*) Ensure that education in the countries and territories referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) above is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature is not altered to serve political purposes;".

16. The sub-amendment of Spain (A/C.3/L.1665) to the revised Algerian amendment (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1) introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to replace in sub-paragraph (*a*) the words "exercise of their right of self-determination" by the words "process of their decolonization". It was withdrawn at the 1661st meeting.

17. The oral sub-amendment of Iraq, submitted at the 1661st meeting, was to delete in sub-paragraph (*a*) of the five-Power amendment (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) the words "exercise of their right of self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations" and to substitute for them the words "process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions". This was accepted by the five sponsors.

18. The oral amendment of the United Arab Republic to paragraph 4 of part A of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1), presented at the 1660th meeting, was to replace the words "colonialism and *apartheid*" by the words colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and all similar policies". This was taken into account by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution in their further revisions, announced at the 1661st meeting. The words "colonialism and *apartheid*" were replaced by "colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and similar policies".

19. In respect of paragraph 5, Cyprus, on behalf of the sponsors, stated at the 1661st meeting that despite a request to change the words "regional seminars" to "international seminars" they had decided to retain "regional seminars"; the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) which had requested the Secretary-General to organize "seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders" would not be affected by this new text and under their terms the Secretary-General would still be encouraged to organize, if possible, seminars on an international basis.

Amendments to part B of the revised draft resolution

20. The Venezuelan oral amendment, introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to reverse paragraphs 2 and 3 of part B so that they would read as follows:

"2. *Particularly recommends* to Governments that, taking into account the Second Development Decade, youth and youth organizations be given appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

"3. *Recommends* that Governments, in formulating national development policies, ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;".

This amendment was partly taken into account by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution in further revisions announced at the 1661st meeting. In paragraph 2 of part B of the draft resolution, the words

"in order to" were deleted and the word "formulate" was replaced by "in formulating". In paragraph 3, the word "especially" was inserted before the word "during".

21. The oral amendment of the Byelorussian SSR to paragraph 4 of part B, introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to delete the words "in the developed and developing countries" and replace them by the words "according to different countries and groups of countries". This amendment was not pressed to a vote.

22. The oral amendment of Jamaica, to paragraph 5 of part B, introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to add at the end of the paragraph the words "as well as to the need for ensuring increased opportunities in both fields". This amendment was taken into account by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution in further revisions announced at the 1661st meeting. The words "equality of opportunity" were replaced by "equal and increased opportunities".

23. At the 1660th meeting the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo withdrew his amendment (see para. 10 above), on the understanding that the words "international youth organizations" in paragraph 7 of the revised draft resolution related to all such organizations which were truly representative, whether or not they had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

24. The Italian amendment to part B (A/C.3/L.1664, para. 2) was to add after paragraph 7 a new paragraph 8, reading as follows:

> *"Requests* the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission for Social Development to consider at its twenty-first session, and the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session, the report of the Third Committee to the Plenary of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the problems of youth and its participation in national development, and to study and make recommendations in their respective fields, on the various ways and means proposed in the Committee for strengthening and enlarging international action on youth problems."

This amendment was withdrawn at the 1661st meeting.

25. The oral amendment of the Netherlands, introduced at the 1660th meeting, was to add at the end of part B a new paragraph, reading as follows:

> *"Further requests* the Secretary-General to devote a special publication to this resolution which should contain the full text of the resolution accompanied by concise and clear explanatory notes, in order to give youth all over the world the opportunity for study and comments."

This amendment was withdrawn at the 1660th meeting in the light of a statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General.

III. Debate

A. *Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms*

26. Most representatives drew attention to the existence of unrest among youth, unrest which was international and sometimes revolutionary in character, and wondered whether the United Nations could contribute to finding solutions to it by making a sustained effort to understand the problems of special concern to the young generation and find out the causes of legitimate dissatisfaction among them.

27. It was asserted by several speakers that the justified pride in achievement with which mankind marvelled at scientific and technological progress sometimes failed to take into account that these achievements had not been matched by progress in ensuring respect for the accepted norms of human rights. They pointed out that the contemporary world was also a world of the atom bomb, wars of aggression, refugee camps, poverty, discrimination and racism. Human rights had for many remained a largely theoretical realm, and the virtues of generosity, sacrifice and altruism were often reflected more in words than in deeds.

28. Some representatives drew the attention of the Committee to the case of under-privileged youth in big industrial cities who lacked confidence in a better future. For the young people concerned, the only hope lay in greatly improved opportunities in education and employment.

29. It was pointed out by many representatives that, irrespective of certain extreme attitudes, young people, whether in the developed or in the developing countries, had opted on the whole for a positive political orientation.

30. In that connexion, certain representatives contended that the problems in the industrialized countries and in the developing countries could not be viewed as one, since in the former case the resentment manifested by youth was mostly directed against the materialism of a consumer society, while in the latter case the cause of discontent often stemmed from remnants of colonialism and discrimination.

31. There was general agreement regarding the important role of education if human rights and fundamental freedoms were to be respected. Many speakers attached prime importance to educational reform. It was particularly stressed that children should be taught the concept of human rights in primary and secondary schools. Universities and other institutions of higher learning, in particular, should help to increase knowledge of and respect for, human rights through research, teaching and discussion. Some delegations referred favourably to the ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization.[18]

32. Some representatives noted that the approach to the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be diversified, for the needs of socialist countries were unlike those of the capitalist countries. In all cases, however, young people must be educated in a spirit of peace, mutual understanding and opposition to any propaganda tending to promote racism or racial or religious intolerance.

33. With regard to the educational process, some speakers stressed the importance of the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society.

34. Many speakers voiced their concern for the lack of communication between the United Nations and the world's youth, and it was widely felt that ways should be sought to establish greater contact between the Organization and genuine representatives of the younger generation.

35. While most representatives recognized that the task of educating young people in the spirit of human rights and fundamental freedoms was an obligation

[18] *Ibid.*

of the State, it was also stressed that the mere fact that the problem was the subject of serious research and discussions in the United Nations and in the specialized agencies evidenced its international character. It was generally felt however, inadvisable to formulate too precise a course of action for youth until communication and consultation channels had been established, since to confront young people with decisions taken in their absence was likely to alienate them.

36. Many representatives warned against the dangers of adopting a paternalistic attitude towards young people and expressed the hope that the United Nations would speak to youth in its own language. Any programme for youth should proceed from consultations with those in daily contact with young people: youth leaders, teachers and social workers. If communication was to be reciprocal and the dialogue genuine, young people must be heard and helped to formulate their criticism.

37. In this connexion, many speakers agreed that the United Nations must not plunge into enterprises which were inadequately prepared or which were based on an over-simplified view of the issues involved.

38. Several representatives thought that at the present time there was no need for any further declaration on youth, stressing that the immediate need was for deeds and specific proposals.

39. Some members of the Committee commended the idea of organizing a world youth assembly within the framework of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations; they urged that, if that assembly was held, the relevant items under discussion in the Third Committee should be put on the assembly's agenda and the reactions of young people should be taken into account.

40. It was generally believed that one of the most appropriate and practical means to achieve the establishment of a dialogue between the United Nations and young people would be the organization of seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights at which representatives of youth organizations could participate.

41. In essence, most representatives agreed that young people could be catalysts for change precisely because of their refusal to accept the established order and because of their desire for innovation. The Committee recognized also the great contribution that youth everywhere, with its enthusiasm and energy and its concern for peace and justice, could make to the realization of the ideals and purposes of the United Nations.

B. *The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development*

42. In discussing the problems and needs of youth and their participation in national development, several representatives pointed out that youth was not a homogeneous entity and that their problems were not separate from those of society in general. Many representatives indicated differences between the situation of youth in the developing world and in the industrialized countries. They also analysed the goals and the methods of youth protest and action; and they emphasized the difficulties of, and the need for, creating a vocabulary of dialogue between the generations. Noting that young people should not be at the periphery of action, certain speakers urged measures to strengthen youth participation in political life, including lowering the age of voting and facilitating the access of young persons to public office, assuring the right to freedom of association and demonstration and the right to belong to world-wide youth organizations. Several representatives also analysed the nature of youth's discontent with present-day education and advocated structures for youth participation in the making of policy on the aims, content and methods of secondary, university and out-of-school education.

43. Many members of the Committee urged that priority at the national level be assigned to the right to work and the problems of unemployed youth and that more attention be given to young people in the World Employment Programme of the ILO. They cited problems of health, social equality and the harmful aspects of the current "youth culture". Many speakers also urged special attention to the needs of young persons involved in war against their will, those living in societies where *apartheid* was a way of life, and those still living under colonial domination or foreign occupation. Several representatives reiterated the importance of the analytical study in depth of the situation of youth called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) and urged that such study reflect an inter-disciplinary approach, the ideas of young people and their organizations, and the contribution of different socio-economic systems to the solution of problems.

44. In considering youth action in development, many members of the Committee pointed out that with youth as activists in development, national goals were more readily attainable but caution should be taken to ensure that youth would be treated as full human beings and not merely as producers. It was pointed out by some speakers that in helping to meet the needs of developing areas, the youth of the industrialized countries found a constructive purpose. The point was made by a few speakers that the developing countries should exercise caution in accepting volunteer help from industrialized countries, since such help might have political implications. It was widely agreed, however, that in addition to their contribution in professional life and occupations, youth could assist development in a variety of ways. Many speakers noted with satisfaction the intention of the United Nations to convene a conference on the participation of youth in the Second United Nations Development Decade. Several representatives also welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) calling for a study of the feasibility of setting up an international corps of volunteers.

45. There was general agreement that if nations were not to be deprived of the contribution of their qualified youth, they should formulate cross-sectoral youth policies to meet the needs of youth and assure their participation in development. Youth policies belonged within national plans, and there should be not only long-term planning but short-term emergency measures as well. Planning machinery should include provision for inter-ministerial co-operation and for youth participation. Priority in the years just ahead should be given to education and employment.

46. The Committee considered the importance of youth questions within the United Nations system, and it was agreed that this subject should be periodically reviewed in the Third Committee. It was suggested that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should carry on a continuing dialogue with young people themselves. Creating such a dialogue required initiative, for young people were not, in general, waiting for the message of the United Nations. It was pointed out

that the present channels for dialogue were not sufficient and that more opportunities for communication with youth were needed.

47. Members of the Committee generally agreed that there should be more youth participation in the activities of the United Nations, even if that involved a revision of present practices and procedures and the development of new ones. The importance of including youth in delegation to United Nations meetings was stressed, and the appointment of more young staff members was advocated. It was felt that there should be closer co-operation with the international youth and student organizations whether or not they had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

48. The Committee reiterated the need for concerted international action on youth affairs and took note of the note by the Secretary-General on programmes for international action relating to youth[19] submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session.

IV. Voting

49. At the 1661st meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1), as further revised orally by the sponsors at the same meeting and on the remaining amendments thereto. The sponsors explained that the reference in the fourth preambular paragraph to the "ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization" was meant to apply to all such references in that document. The voting was as follows:

(*a*) The preamble was adopted by 71 votes to none.

(*b*) The Italian amendment to paragraph 1 of part A (see para. 14 above) was adopted by 36 votes to none, with 43 abstentions.

(*c*) Paragraph 1 of part A, as amended, was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(*d*) Paragraph 2 of part A was adopted by 98 votes to none.

(*e*) The amendment submitted by Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali and Zambia to part A, as orally revised (see paras. 15 and 17 above), was adopted by a roll-call of 89 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, and became the new paragraph 3 of part A. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Israel, Ivory Coast, Nicaragua, Peru.

(*f*) The original paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of part A, as orally revised (see para. 18 above) were adopted by 89 votes to none, as paragraphs 4 to 7 of part A.

(*g*) Part B, as orally revised (see paras. 20 and 22 above), was adopted by 87 votes to none.

(*h*) The revised draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 92 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

50. The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development

The General Assembly,

Recalling, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

Recognizing the important role and contribution of youth in the promotion of world peace, justice, social and economic progress and human rights, and in the realization of the goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and welcoming the views of youth on these subjects,

Recognizing further the importance of co-ordinating the activities and programmes relating to youth among the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned,

Noting the ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization,[20]

Noting further the impact of the unprecedented development of science and technology on the needs and aspirations of youth,

Taking into account the responsibility of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Desirous of devising new methods through which the enthusiasm and the energy of youth might be more effectively directed towards the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples,

I

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolutions 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on that subject (A/7662) containing the replies of Governments concerning the education of youth in the respect for human rights and funda-

[19] E/4686 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A.*

mental freedoms and invites Governments which have not yet done so to reply thereon before the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

3. *Affirms* that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to:

(*a*) Promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(*b*) Ensure that education in the countries and territories referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*) above is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature is not altered to serve political purposes;

4. *Appeals* to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter which aim at the realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Invites the attention* of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and similar policies thus safeguarding, *inter alia*, the faith of youth in these values;

6. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the present resolution and that in this respect regional seminars on youth should be organized as early as possible;

7. *Recommends* to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year.

II

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 relating to long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development and notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's preliminary report on that subject (A/C.3/613);

2. *Recommends* that Governments, in formulating national youth policies, should ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;

3. *Further recommends* to Governments that, especially during the Second United Nations Development Decade, youth and youth organizations should be given an appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies engaged in various studies and programmes on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development to identify separately the problems and needs of youth in the developed and developing countries and suggest possible solutions accordingly;

5. *Invites* the attention of Governments, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to the need for ensuring to youth equal and increased opportunities both in access to education at all levels and to employment;

6. *Urges* the early completion of the studies on youth being undertaken by the Secretary-General, in particular the study being prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) and those included in the work programmes of the specialized agencies concerned;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connexion with the study referred to in paragraph 6 above, to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations can best serve the objectives of the present resolution, in particular the measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as early as possible.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 1792nd plenary meeting, on 28 October 1969, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee (A/7724, para. 50). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30*, resolution 2497 (XXIV).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 62 and 92 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/7603	Report of the Economic and Social Council (3 August 1968-8 August 1969)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/7662/Add.1	Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
A/7680	The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/7680/Rev.1
A/C.3/613	Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development: preliminary report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

Document No.	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/L.1660	Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, India, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Romania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	See A/7724, para. 8
A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Japan, Laos, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, para. 12
A/C.3/L.1661	Algeria: amendment to document A/C.3/L.1660	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali and Zambia: revised amendment to document A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1	*Ibid.*, para. 15
A/C.3/L.1662	Congo (Democratic Republic of): amendment to document A/C.3/L.1660	*Ibid.*, para. 10
A/C.3/L.1663	Sudan: amendments to document A/C.3/L.1660	*Ibid.*, para. 11
A/C.3/L.1664	Italy: amendments to document A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1	*Ibid.*, para. 14 and 24
A/C.3/L.1665	Spain: amendment to document A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1	*Ibid.*, para. 16

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